REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,551.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. ¼ 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Double Occurrences : Three-Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F.M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

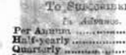
The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry homeward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MECCA, 1,292 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Madras	21
„ Cuddalore	8	„ Musulipatam	22
„ Negapatam	9	„ Coconada	23
„ Calicut	12	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Tuticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Calingapatam	25
„ Negapatam	18	„ False Point	28
„ Pondicherry	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	28

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line in connexion or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucoos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

	July.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSSORAH	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Guader	11	„ Fao	24
„ Jask	13	„ Bushire	26
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bahrein	26
„ Linga	16	„ Linga	30
„ Bushire	18	„ Bunder Abbas	Aug 1
„ Fao	20	„ Muscat	3
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	8
Arrives BUSSORAH	21	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. COMMILLA, 871 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th July 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Intermediate Ports. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

RATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Purser on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

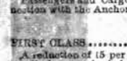
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Tons H.P.	Bombay.
INDIA	2269	500	23th May. 8th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June. 24th June. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 800	Rs. 380

A reduction of 5 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay 27th April.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2284	450	14th—Southampton.
TANJORE	W. B. Hall	2215	450	21st—Suez.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.

Commencing at 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

"Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. SIAM, Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., (3,000 Tons and 500 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 7th July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 26th June 1876. Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Positive sailing dates.

"ANCHOR LINE" steamship INDIA ..... 8th July.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail	about	2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL,	„	23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE,	„	13th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from Southampton in about 28 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May 11th 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, Twist, &c., &c.

2 cases Turkey red prints, 28 yds.
2 bales b ack woollen cloth.
1 case scarlet Bazoar cape.

On account of the concerned

M. G. J. M. F. V. 1 case damaged vermilion.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SWEDISH HAMMERED BAR IRON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Lorance Bunder for account of whom it may concern, ex S.S. Bokhara, 94 bars and 64 bundles Swedish hammered bar iron, damaged by salt water.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Godown at the Sassoon Bunder.

6 Bales Cotton.
24 Bags „
Arrived from Hurnai by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook and Dorabjee Byramjee Patell, executors of the will of the late Dinshaw Jamsetjee Bottlewalla.

Diamond and pearl ornaments consisting of 2 pair pearl bangles, 1 brilliant and 1 diamond and 1 pearl earring, 2 brilliant-chokras, 1 pearl necklace, and 2 emerald rings.

Gold ornaments consisting of 2 pairs sakra, 6 pairs bangles, 1 pair small vara, 3 necklaces, 1 googli, 1 hasri, 12 rings, &c.,

Silver ornaments, consisting of 1 pair vara, mug, cup, saucer, spoon, glasses, sigani, snuff-boxes, buttons, watch, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

NOTICES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty is in the ROTATING HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily put to rights. Best adapted for Families and Manufactory Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS. PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach; create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 14, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for "Scott's Pills," Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Sole Wholesale Agents for India—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for. Prices from £300 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY.)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

LOCKE GRAY'S ORGAN RECITALS.
THIS DAY,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY.
WEDNESDAY, 12TH „
WEDNESDAY, 19TH „
WEDNESDAY, 26TH „
Commencing at 5-30 P.M.
ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA, AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS [illegible] AND THE SIDINGS OF THE SASSOON'S DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY AT COLABA.

Notice is hereby given that, after the fifteenth of July instant and until further notice, Cotton and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway and the Sidings at Colaba of this Company, of the Sassoon's Dock Company, and of the new Colaba Company, but will be conveyed to or from either the Bunder Station, or the Port Trust Sidings Bombay only.

Due notice will be given of the re-opening of the respective Sidings at Colaba for Traffic after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1876.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, Solid Mahogany, Slate Bed, new Cloth, with Cues, Rest, Balls and Marking Board, complete. Rs. 125.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A Lady and Gentleman (European), occupying a nice Bungalow, pleasantly situated at Middle Colaba, are desirous of meeting with one or two Gentlemen Boarders. Terms moderate. Stabling accomodation available. Address S., *Gazette*.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their illustrated 160 page Catalogue, and outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness.	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60-days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard & 66, Paternoster Row, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitut on of article of inferior brand.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27	0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON & COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

A Lot of FOULARDINES clearing out at 8 Annas per yard.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N.W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

JUST ARRIVED,

OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long	Rs.	10	
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes	„	6	each.
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	3	per pair.
Do. do. do. Caps	„	2	each.
Do. Twilled do. Coats	„	20	
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	7	
Do. do. do. Caps	„	4	
Drab Moleskin do. Coats	„	20 to Rs. 22	
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	6	per pair.
Do. do. do. Caps	„	4	
Black Moleskin do. Coats	„	20 to Rs. 22	4
Do. do. do. Leggings	„	6	
Do. do. do. Caps	„	4	

New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs.	35
Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches	„	25
Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	„	30
Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long from	„	7 to Rs. 10
Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	„	6 per yd.
Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	„	3 per yd.
Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape	„	7
Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers	„	1

*** *The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

HYDRABAD (SIND) WATER WORKS.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PERSON as SUB-ENGINEER on the above Works. Salary Rs. 350 a month, with Rs. 45 Batta. Apply with Testimonials to

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 3rd July 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

	Cash.	Credit.
Price	Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4	per doz. Qts
	„ 4 or „ 4-4	per doz. Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 30th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES :—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grandis	Rs. 12	per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	„ 15	„
Les Canons	„ 16	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24	„

HOCKS.

Steinwein (in glass jugs)	Rs. 20	per doz.
Hockheimer	„ 25	„
Rudesheimer	„ 25	„
Marcobrunner	„ 18	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 12	per doz. pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 24	per doz.

BRANDY.

OLD COGNAC (Muller Frères)	Rs. 20	per doz.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Router Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz. pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
Do. L. Bechade, Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARETS, Do. „ „
Do. G. Pabelle & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs. 9 per doz.
Do. Do. Lormont, „ 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, „ 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis „ 15 do.
DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts.

Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

HAKIM SYED MAHOMED HOOSEIN SAHEB, of Hyderabad, residing and having his Dispensary in house No. 55, Bhendy Bazar, opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Hospital and Dick's Tank, Bombay, begs to inform the public that he treats successfully, with great skill and causing as little pain as possible to the patients and without causing hinderance to them in their occupations, the following diseases :—

Epilepsy, Facial Paralysis, Elephantiasis, Paralysis, Ulcer, Hydrocele, Asthma, Piles, Opthalmia, Leprosy, Consumption or Hectic Fever and Impotency.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
COACH BUILDER'S & HARNESS MAKERS
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
*ESTABLIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH JULY 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed very dull, Surats depressed, the sales only reaching 6,000 bales, and although spot prices are nominally unaltered, there can be no doubt that the market is actually lower. To arrive there is of course very little doing now in Surats, but a transaction appears to have taken place in F. G. F. Dhollera with the G. F. clause, May-June shipment Canal, at 4¼d. per lb, showing a decline of about ¼d. per lb. from the highest point reached in the improvement which took place about three weeks ago. There seems to be no new feature in the position, and the increased depression of the past few days may accordingly be put down in the first place to the less favourable appearance of things on the Continent, and secondly to the continued stagnancy in Manchester. By the mail in to-day we have the text of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American crop received by wire on the 17th instant. We noticed the unsatisfactory character of the resumé furnished by Reuter at the time, and we now find that instead of "the condition being on an average reduced 3 per cent," the condition is 93·7 of a full crop and the acreage planted 96·2 in comparison with last year. This is much less favourable than Reuter's version, at the same time it is said "good stands have been secured but the plants are late." Under these circumstances this month's report due now in about ten days, will be looked for with great interest, as favourable weather during the month may easily have made up any deficiency previously existing. To-day being "Independence Day" and a general holiday in America, we shall probably be without New York telegrams for a couple of days.

The London Produce Markets yesterday were apparently without quotable change, and the rates were also unaltered, Consols being still quoted at 93¾; French Rentes at 104¼.

Bar Silver Reuter continues to quote at 59d. per oz, but it is said that private messages give 49½d.

At the usual weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day, a reduction of 1 per cent was made in the rates of discount and interest, making the rate for short dated Bank Bills and Loans secured by Government paper 7 per cent. It is currently reported that the Bank will declare a dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th ultimo at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, in addition to making up the Reserve Fund to the amount required by the Act. In consequence of this report the shares of the Bank have undergone improvement in the Bazaar.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very weak again with a decline of 1-16d. to ¼d. per rupee from yesterday's closing quotations. This decline is partially due to the reported fall in Silver, but mainly to a prevailing feeling that the full amount of the Secretary of State's drafts on India will be allotted in London to-morrow at the market rate. There certainly seems to be good reasons for expecting this and in such event the fall in all probability is justifiable as the Banks are likely to tender at very low figures, but after the uncertain policy displayed by Government in the early part of the year, no dependence can be placed on their action. Transactions to-day have not been large and have been confined mainly to operations in Bank Paper between Banks, the amount of Private Paper offering being very small. We quote:—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 6⅞d.	to 15-16 per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	to 3-16 "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 7d. to 3-16	"

On Calcutta transactions have been only to a very limited extent. Demand may be quoted at 1-16 to ⅛ premium; 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have been a shade steadier to-day, but we do not hear of any actual business. The nominal quotations are for Fours, Rs. 100½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100⅝; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103½.

THE SHARE MARKET has been quiet but steady, without, however, any important movements in values. Bank of Bombay late in the day came into demand at an advance of ½ per cent. Land Companies are dull, Colabas being Rs. 5 per share lower. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are only just steady, the only movements to record being a decline of Rs. 10 in Flemings, Rs. 5 in Jewraj Balloos and Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petits. G. I. P. Railway stock is in special request, £20 stock being now quoted at Rs. 280.

COTTON is very quiet owing to the tenor of the Home advices, but with Exchange giving way, sellers are very firm and prices are unchanged. Later advices confirm the general character of the late rains throughout the growing districts and crop prospects are to that extent more favourable.

FREIGHTS by steamer are slightly firmer. Considerable engagements have been made for Wheat by steamers to arrive at £2 5 and for immediate shipment £2·7 6 and £2 12 6 is asked for measurement cargo. There is still nothing doing by sail.

PIECE GOODS present no new feature of any kind. The enquiry continues very limited, and prices have not changed.

COALS continue in strong request, but there are few sellers to arrive, the decline in Exchange requiring something over current rates to cover cost.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
320,000	100	all	8 p. c	Agra Bank	102
120,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p. c	Bank of Bombay New	713½
6,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p. c	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	303
40,000	2814	all	6 p. c	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	90	all	5 p. c	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	106
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	50 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning	1,245
2,500	500	all	150*	Allance Spinning	2,675
500	1,000	all	...	Bhowanigore M. & P. Co	1,050
360	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,200
400	150	150	10*	Bradbury Mills	160
900	100	75	...	Calcutta Spinning	90½
2,500	1,000	all	100p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,125
1,500	1,250	all	80p.c	Fleming S. W. Co	1,165
1,000	1,000	all	200p.c	Greenfield Spinning	1,250
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	80p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,130
750	1,000	all	40p.c*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,100
...	...	800	40p.c*	Khandesh Spinning	1,090
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Manockjee S. & W. Co	1,015
...	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	60p.c*	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
4,000	625	all	...	Oriental	630
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	980
1,500	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,035
800	1,000	25	125p.c	Do. do 1/4 share	200
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co	375

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

£20	318·3·0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280
£20	103·14·8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65·7·8	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	100	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,100
418	196·2·16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	60	all	20 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co	...
1,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
5,000	5	all	4 p. c.	Mechanics' Building Co	27
1,999	500	all	30 p. c.	Treacher & Co	885
...	250	all	40 p. c.	Vegas Patent Slip	97

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP FERONIA, 1,250 tons, Captain Alex. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 26th), calling at St. Helena, with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP I, 239 tons, Captain Robert Jones, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (April 8th) with a cargo of 1,000 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Richard Miles.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, 1,403 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton 8th, Gibraltar 12th, Malta 16th, Port Said 20th, Suez 23rd and Aden 28th June, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the English Mails.

MACNEAR, American ship Staples of Main, from Shields for Bombay (coal), struck upon Hammond's Knole, 10th June, got off making water, and was abandoned; crew saved. The ship was taken to Gravesend on the 12th June by the crew of the lifeboat Birmingham.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
3	Magdala	Jones	Liverpool, Apr 8.
4	Tanjore (s)	Hall	Southampton, June 8.
	Feronia	Campbell	Liverpool, Mar 26.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Corsiar	Truett	Hull.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
30	Nourmahal	...	Poorce.
July 1	Oriental (s)	...	Rangoon.
	Hydaspes (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Allum Ghier	...	Mauritius.
	Sea Queen	...	Coast.
	2 Kingdom O' Fife	...	Cuddalore.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
29	Her Majesty	...	London.
July 1	Africa (s)	...	Bombay.
	2 Hydaspes (s)	...	Southampton.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 1 Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
9 Becherd ex Ambaidas, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
17 Standard, s., Blacklaw, from Cardiff.
17 Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.
21 Almora, ss, Howell, from London.
23 Assam, ss, Cates, from Venice.
21 Nepaul, ss, Mathwin, from London.
22 Dalhousie, H M I S, Elton, from Perim.
22 Seetoa, ss, Timouth, from Bombay.
22 Celebes, ss, Ordaman, from Batavia.
23 Holland, ss, Jaski, from Amsterdam.
28 Ava, ss, Ficaluis, from Shanghai.
24 Volga, ss, ——, from China.
26 Livorno, ss, Crucsini, from Calcutta.
28 Africa P T, ss, Marques, from Macao.
28 Fleurs Castle, ss, Thomson, from Hankow.
28 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.
27 Hudson, ss, Hodges, from Pondicherry.
27 Australia, ss, Murray, from Bombay.
27 Aurrera, ss, Munitz, from Manilla.
27 Glendale, ss, Speck, from Cardiff.
27 Russia, ss, De Girard, from Henkow.
28 Tanjore, ss, ——, from London.
28 Piciades, ss, Lapage, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 21 Almora, ss, Howell, to Calcutta.
21 Assam, ss, Cates, to Bombay.
22 Nepaul, ss, Mathwin, to Calcutta.
22 Seetoa, ss, Timouth, to Trieste.
23 Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
23 Celebes, ss, Ordaman, to Amsterdam.
24 Ava, ss, Fleuriais, to Marseilles.
24 Holland, ss, Jaski, to Batavia
25 Livorno, ss, Crucisni, to Marseilles.
26 Fleurs Castle, ss, Thomson, to London.
28 Standard, s., Blacklaw, to Comorado.
28 City of Poonah, ss, Miller, to London.
27 Volga, ss, ——, to Marseilles.
27 Australia, ss, Murray, to Southampton.
27 Aurrera, ss, Munitz, to Liverpool.
28 Hudson, ss, Hodges, to London.
28 Russia, ss, DeGirard, to Odessa.
28 Tanjore, ss, ——, to Bombay.
28 Piciades, ss, Lapage, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Amaranth, ship, Hughes, from Cardiff.
Becherdess Ambaidas, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff.
Dalhousie, H M I S, Elton from Perim.
Africa P T, ss, Marques, from Macao.
Glendale, ss, Speck, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 4.

FROM [illegible]

India s—5,000 fire bricks, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy.
Atalanta s—10 bags corks, Dossabhoy Dhunjeshaw.
Palm s—2,000 bundles sheet iron and 2,047 bundles rod iron, Abdoolraman Sallymuned.
Brankoume Hall s—1 case tobacco, Tudor and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—186 cases oilmanstore, R L Southern and Co; 1 case hardware, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 400 tubs steel, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Sir John Lawrence—100 cases window glass, Momedally Tyebally; 164 cases window glass, Abdoolbhoy Abdoolally.
Calley s—50 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Assam s—11 cases wine, C Bonnevialle and Co; 86 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Siam s—6 cases hock, 6 cases champagne, and 10 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—4 casks oil manstore, Bolton and Co; 3 packages earthenware, Jaffer Samjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—72 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—20 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 61 bales wool, Jetha Purushotam.
Atalanta s—53 bales wool, Liladhar Govindjee; 260 bales cotton, Bamdass Manickdass; 100 bales cotton, Chundoomull Nemsingdass; 116 bales cotton, Keswerjee Rodseedass and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dawjee Gungadhur and Co; 147 bales wool, Hurjeewn Vassonjee; 771 casts myrabollams; Remington and Co; 29 bales wool, Bhoda Rachoojee; 50 bales cotton, Thakersy Khetsee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ashgrove—1,000 bags pepper, Vinay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Siam s—107 casts sumada stone, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy; 35 bales twist, Tata and Co; 15 bales cotton, N J Avabam; 82 bales cotton, Rameliund Jaychund; 60 bales cotton, Heerabai Ramgopal; 15 cases shankhs and 8 cases fishmaws, Hassum Damjee; 20 packages clover, Hajee Abdoola Noor mahamed; 1 case opium, W Nicol and Co; 14 bales cotton waste, Khammomed Nanoy; 500 bales coplate, Ferozdin Laldin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3rd July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29 deg. Fah ..... 29·622
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·8
Minimum do. do	81·6
General Direction of wind	..... W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	589
Fall of Rain	0·11 inches.
Total fall during month	2·13 "
" " " year	15·11 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 4th July	0·03 "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Bond, Col, Bombay R A, from leave, from England.
Rose, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 10th Royal Hussars, from leave, from England.
[illegible] from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 3.

Harris, Capt, Bombay 68th Regt, on leave, to Deolalee.
Forbes, Major Genl, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 4.

Rose, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 10th Royal Hussars, to r join, to Muttra.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 1.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr J B Baker, Medical Supt, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, furlough for six months under Sec 10 (a), and subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 11th May 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

Mr F T B Fanell, Supt, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, leave on medical certificate for six months, under Sect 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 11th May 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

Mr. K. Mackay, Cable Clerk, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 2nd to 10th Feb 1·74, inclusive, under Sec 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

The cancel Notification No 24, dated 24th F b 1876.

Mr G Nevill, Asst Secr, &c, of the Indian Museum, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eight days from the 5th June 1876, and availed himself of the leave from the same date.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr H A Heath, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted privil ge leave for three months, with effect from 21st inst, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Capt O St John, R E, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, returned from the privilege leave of one month granted to him in Notification No 2123, 840G, dated 31st May last, on the 8th June 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr C E Gael, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPOOTANA, P. W. D.

The Offg Agent, Gover Genl and Chief Comr is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr D Jovelyne, Offg Ex Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Mhairwara Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Alexander James Cross-Scott, B18 C, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, (returned from furlough), is granted subsidiary leave for eighteen days, from the 6th to the 23rd April 1876, inclusive, under Chapter V, Sec 18 (3), of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month which was granted to Mr E A Wainright, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, in this Office Notification of the 18th April 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr G L Fleming, Asst Surveyor, 4th grade, attached to No 4 or N E Division, Central Provinces, Topographical Survey Party, from the forenoon of the 1st July 1876.

TIBBOOT STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification, No. 100, dated 19 June 1876, Mr. A Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Dinapore on the forenoon of 18th April 1876, and is posted to the Durbhunga Division.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director's Notification No 78 of 27th April 1876, Mr. A. D'Cruz, Overseer, 1st grade, joined No 4 Haldibari Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of 15th June 1876.

[illegible] STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J A [illegible] Accountant, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts to the Rayi Division, which he joined on the 17th April 1876.

Mr H Leonard, Accountant, 4th grade on probation, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, which he left on the 3rd June 1876, to the Office of the Ex Engr Open Line which he joined on the 5th idem.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No 22 of 8th March 1876, on the 19th June 1876.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 99 of 3rd June 1876, Sergt G Preece, R E, Supervisor, 2nd grade, reported his departure to join the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 16th June 1876.

Mr G Moore, Ex Engr, returned from the two months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 32 of 15th April 1876, and resumed charge of the Gutta Quarry Sub-Division, Neebudda Division, from Mr T J Browning, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade on the afternoon of the 20th June 1876.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R Winder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 18th Ma 1876, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

Mr C G C Davis, Accountant, 3rd grade, Kotri Division, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 5th June 1876.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J A Kearney, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajpootna State Railway, was granted leave without allowance, under Sec 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from 22nd April to 31st May last.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, employed in the Sambar Division of this Railway, with effect from the 1st of Aug 1876, or such date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GROUBE—July 1st, at Belgaum, the wife of Lieut. Thomas Groube, 7th Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

DEATH.

KAPADIA—July 4th, at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Byramjee Pestonjee Kapadia, aged 37 years. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 7 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HEINIG—GWYTHER—June 28th, at St. Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. J. Williamson, Joseph Carter Heinig, P. W. D., N. W. P., to Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Henry Gwyther, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., N. W. P.

DEATH.

NEWMAN—June 27th, at Calcutta, Thomas Newman, Esq.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1876.

IT must be a melancholy consolation to those persons who regard Hill Government as a very pleasant thing for those who govern to learn from published facts that it is not. Lord Lytton cannot live with any comfort or health, it is stated, in Simla, and he rents a place at Mushobra, on the Kalka road, six miles from the paradise of grass widows and gay Lotharios, while the accounts that reach us of the pitiable condition of the Madras Government upon the Neilgherries is sufficiently touching to melt the heart of any perspiring frog in the low country paddy fields which can turn a languishing gaze to animated nature on the mountains. The *Madras Mail* tells us that the accommodation of the "Cedars" at Ootacamund is of a very inferior description, and that the Duke of Buckingham, his staff, and *suite* are compelled to live in a kind of gipsy fashion, and scattered about the compound. "The Duke and his three daughters" are in one house, Lady Anna Gore Langton "and her daughter and two sons in a second, "the Private Secretary, his wife and an Aide-de-"Camp in a third, and the Military Secretary "and other Aides-de-Camp in a fourth. The se-"paration necessarily entails great inconvenience "and discomfort;" and we can quite believe it. There appears also to be no water for the Madras Government, and we know that the water at Simla is so bad that no one will drink it without much misgiving. It would be only fair, considering the sacrifices Indian Governments make of their comforts and convenience, when residing in the public interests on the hills, to supply them with Apollinaris water at the public expense, and champagne to keep up their spirits under the adverse circumstances.

But the most noteworthy circumstance appertaining to Hill Government is the apparently experimental character of the thing. No one likes to confess that Hill Government is a fact, though Government people are equally averse to look upon it as a fiction. Lord Salisbury flatly refuses to believe that there is any such thing at all, and pooh-poohs the annual migration of Government from Calcutta to Simla, as simply a little shooting party,—a kind of 12th of August expedition of the Viceroy to the Tommiebeg Moors of the Himalayas. The Marquis' brilliant imagination sees beaters and spaniels in the host of clerks and minor officials which wends its way in a Viceroy's train, and hot luncheons of the modern sportsman's fashion in the baggage train of departmental paraphernalia which creeps for weeks like some long snail up the hill side. All the members of Council and other great men are keepers on the Viceregal preserves, and the game—— Well, we do not know what the game is, unless it is admission. A shooting box is, of course, sufficient according to Lord Salisbury for the accommodation of a Government only out for a lark, and though that lark lasts the best part of the year, the Secretary of State does not seem to see it. The Indian Governments disdain the sporting theory, but at the same time they appear to have a curious, it may be a conscientious, objection to recognizing Hill Government as a great fact. They would appear to prefer considering it as a thing that only happens once a year, and which is not likely to happen again. It is a temporary expedient, an affair of the hour, consequently there is not much use in building magnificent residences on the hills, suited to the incomes of their occupants and their allowances for the display of Indian hospitality. Besides, Indian Governments do not go to the hills, as Lord Salisbury thinks, to play, but to work. Down in the low country the *cacoethes scribendi* is stilled with the climate. The mountain breezes revive the exhausted departmental officer and enable him to turn out correspondence with the ease and power of a steam engine. Though Hill Government is temporary, it is a magnificent thing for the country, and this is the view of the Indian Governments upon it. The question then arises, why not make so excellent an institution permanent? Why not proclaim Simla the capital of India, or the governing capital, and have done with all the uncertainty and disguise there is about the thing at present? It is impossible to say what the real reason may be for the evasion of a straightforward course, but the public impression is, that the men of high position fear a curtailment of their Indian salaries, if they have not the torrid climate of Hindoostan to plead in apology for them. This is the popular idea of the temporary and uncertain tenure of Hill Government, and whether it is right or wrong the reader must determine for himself. It is the case, undoubtedly, that the Indian Governments put up with the most remarkable inconvenience for some purpose or purposes unknown, since, to the public, it would appear a trifling affair for them to vote a few lakhs for the erection of suitable residences, just as they vote so much for the travelling expenses of themselves, their wives, and their babies annually to the mountains. Politically, it would be better for Lord Salisbury to recognise Hill Government than to go on temporising with it year after year. Much of its evil would go with its formal recognition. The popular idea of Hill Government, as it is now, is unflattering. Every newspaper in India, with a correspondent on the hills, has its letter detailing a catalogue of Peddlingtonian amusements in which Government officials are conspicuous, which catalogue is popularly accepted as the sort of business done by Hill Governments from day to day. If Hill Government was formally recognised, its character, as a Government out picnicing, would at least be amended. And after all, if Hill Government was given the fair chances belonging to recognition, there is not so much to be said against it as its opponents think. The great objection—its eremetical character for the people of India—could be removed, or at least moderated, by those facilities of access which railways and roads might be expected to give it. What-ever drawbacks Hill Government has, and it has admittedly several, are greatly enhanced by the uncertain and shifty nature of its tenure as it is at present.

But, as we have observed before, the lines of those Governments cast upon the hills do not appear to have fallen in happy places. In fact, we have a strong suspicion that the climate and salubrity of the hills in this country are very greatly exaggerated by persons who flee to the mountains from the heat of the plains, and are eloquent, of course, on their happy escape. The mortality of the hills, we notice, is remarkable, even from the plains, and it is very doubtful if Indian Governments could reside all the year round on the Indian hills with advantage to the health of their members. The old capital of Government is most in fault in this matter, for if Calcutta had a good climate, as many other places on the plains have, for fully nine months of the year, it would not much signify if Lord Salisbury's vision was realised, and if all the departments went shikarring for the other three and without any pretence of working whatever. But as long as Calcutta is the capital of the Empire, the Government must pass the great part of the year at Simla. Either that, or in travelling about, and *gitmana* seems to be out of fashion with Governments, whatever it may be with Baboos. For our own part, we think that a new capital in a central position is needed to suit the requirements of governing and governed, though we do not profess to say where that capital ought to be. Jubbulpore has been suggested before now as a suitable climate, and of excellent position, and we suppose that a climate, healthy and agreeable for all the year except the months from March to June, would obviate the necessity of permanent Government on the hills, though it would allow of Indian Governments taking a *real* holiday on the hills when they were about it. There is a very false impression prevalent at home of what Hill Government actually is, and when a man of Lord Salisbury's information defines Simla as a Viceregal shooting lodge, this is not to be wondered at. If it was known in England, as well as it is known out here, that the hills have become, not the summer retreat or sanitaria of the Governments, but rather political capitals deficient in accommodation and access, we think we should hear more of it in the House and the English Press than we do; in fact, that we should hear a great deal about it. There is the choice of fully recognising Hill Government, and of building suitable accommodation, of improving existing access from the plains, and of rendering such places as Simla and Ootacamund towns worthy of being seats of great Governments, or there is the alternative of selecting better and more naturally accessible sites for new capitals, and [illegible] the present and latter. The Government of Bombay is singularly fortunate in being able, with comparatively little trouble, to enjoy the climate of Bombay, Poona, and Mahableshwur at their best, but the other Governments are in worse case, and we fain would make them better if we could.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S PRESENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH JUNE.

THE arrangement of the Prince of Wales's presents in the India Museum, South Kensington, is fast approaching completion. It is arranged that His Royal Highness will make a private inspection of them on the 20th inst. There will be a private view to the press, and artists and virtuosi, the day following, and on Thursday, the 22nd, the exhibition will be thrown open to the public for two or three months. Every one of the presents made to the Prince in India, from the costliest examples of Jaipur enamels and Kashmir shawls to faded wreaths of flowers, will be shown. Dr. Birdwood took charge of the whole cargo of the Serapis before she anchored at Ports mouth, having boarded her off the Needles, and the cases were removed by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. under Dr. Birdwood's orders direct to the India Museum, where the whole were unpacked and checked, and are now all but completely arranged. The Princess of Wales has also allowed the presents made to Her Royal Highness by the young Guicowar, Scindia, and others to be exhibited, and they will be arranged in special cases apart from the Prince's presents. The public exhibition of these collections was the spontaneous suggestion of the Prince of Wales himself. He wished to respond to the natural popular curiosity to see them, and also to gratify the great interest in Indian art which has been growing in England ever since the Great Exhibition of 1851. It was also a happy thought for even more important reasons, to our mind, than the cultivation of public taste. Rumour has attached an almost fabulous value to these truly princely treasures which the inspection of them will certainly not confirm. I have no desire or intention to disparage the splendid gifts of the feudatory princes of India to the Prince. It is only right and proper that they should be rich and rare; but it is gratifying at the same time to know, as the most cursory inspection of the collection at South Kensington will prove, that gorgeous and, in a sense, priceless as the presents of particular Indian princes are, the market value of the whole collection is not materially in excess, even if it quite equals, that of the presents given by the Prince of Wales. It is well that there should be no doubt of this fact, which in no sense detracts from the generosity of the native princes, nor need it lessen the gratification which the Prince may naturally be supposed to take in the requisite and marvellous treasures of Indian art of which he is the possessor. The collection occupies half of the upper gallery of the India Museum, or a space nearly three times the length of the Victoria and Albert Museum in Bombay, and the first impression of it is, frankly, one of disappointment. It is a Museum collection, rather than a royal *trésor*. There are hecatombs of manufactures, and even mere curiosities, which give the effect of a Museum of useful knowledge to a collection which, properly speaking, should appeal only to the sense of luxury and beauty. But the good things are there, although obscured by the rubbish; if it had been possible to separate them they would have formed the noblest and most striking show of the arts of India ever seen in Europe.

There is a large amount of the goldsmith and silversmith's work of Lucknow, Kashmir, Kutch, Tanjore, and Burmah. The native trays and *uburdans*, spice boxes and *sarais*, are very beautiful; but amongst them are some simply atrocious examples of the debasement of native art under European influences, due chiefly to the teachings of the Madras School of Art. In the shawls of Kashmir, the brocades of Ahmedabad and Benares, the muslins of Dacca and Kutch, Delhi and Sindh embroideries, the same evil influence is also very conspicuous, and it is aggravated by the use of the magenta series of dyes. In fact, native art is now seen in its perfection only either in common articles of democratic use, such as the cotton goods of Lucknow, Ahmednugger and Tanjore—or in *joyaux* and *arme* of native Rajahs whose dominions still lie distant from railways and European shopkeepers. The collection of arms belonging to the Prince is indeed almost perfect in art [illegible] and for extent, variety, and value, is unequalled by anything of the sort elsewhere, even by the collection of the Emperor of Russia. But even here there are indications that Indian art is fast becoming a thing of the past. Excepting a few family heirlooms there are no old examples among all these almost countless matchlocks, swords, daggers, and shields. The majority of them are of recent manufacture, and many have been hurriedly made expressly for the Prince, and these betray not only haste, but, where it might be least expected, of European taste. There are two or three examples of daggers and swords mounted by Messrs Hamilton of Calcutta, and however admirable they may be as illustrations of goldsmiths' and jewellers' work, they are all defective in art. English workmanship is indeed almost as inapplicable to native designs as is native workmanship to European forms and decoration. The mechanical character of our art manufactures requires a mechanical perfection of finish, which is quite out of place in the bold, free-hand composition of colour and form characteristic of the best native work; and if the taste for mechanical finish grows, jewellery will become a lost art in India. The barbaric splendour of Indian jewellers' work, in jewellery proper and as seen on arms and armour, is due to the lavish use they make in it of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other gems. But their work being manual and not mechanical, they need use only flat diamonds, mere scales so light that they will float on water, and rubies and emeralds full of flaws—stones, in fact, which have no value as gems. But European jewellers' work necessitates the use of gems only of the purest water, and far too costly to be used as mere decoration, or except for their own effect solely. If, therefore, Indian jewellery becomes mechanical, it will be impossible to maintain its traditional character; and it will be reduced to mere gold trumpery, or to such bastard combinations of European style and worthless Indian gem-setting as is seen in too many of the sword handles and scabbards presented to the Prince. The jewellery is very disappointing; there is very little of it, and one of the two choicest specimens is French work, a lovely diamond brooch, with a pendant of a single pearl of great size and beauty, presented to the Princess of Wales by the young Guicowar of Baroda. The other is a hair-comb of pearls and diamonds set in enamel presented by the Maharaja of Jaipur, and it is one of the finest examples of pure Hindu art and of Jaipur enamel work ever produced. There is no art, of course, in the strings of pearls presented by the Guicowar and the Maharaja Scindia to the Princess, but they are very fascinating by the imagination they excite of the barbaric magnificence of Indian Courts. But the cynosure of the whole exhibition is the case of Jaipur enamels. So many pieces have never been seen together before, and there is not a single specimen in the case which is not perfect. This case is a monument of the master art of the enameller, the highest art manufacture known, and in which Jaipur distances all competitors throughout the world. Jaipur enamelling is all the more interesting because it is absolutely a pure Hindu art uncontaminated by any foreign influence. But the Maharaja of Jaipur must be on his guard to conserve carefully its purity. Along with the collection shown in the case referred to he presented to the Prince a sample of novel enamel work in imitation of the Spanish work of Zuluoga. It is not true enamelling, but a sort of Damascening, and is French in form and detail

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ON THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 4TH JULY.

The Peshawur correspondent informs the local paper that the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur endeavoured to induce the Afreedees to submit, and informed them that Government had decided upon sending an expedition against them should they continue obdurate.

They show no inclination to comply, and the people of Terrah are likely to join the Afreedees in resisting Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OCEAN TEA RACE.

LONDON, 3RD JULY.

The s. s. Glenartney, which competed with the s. s. Hankow in the annual tea race from China, arrived home on the 1st instant before the Hankow.

THE EASTERN DESPATCHES.

LONDON, 4TH JULY.

Lord Derby in the Upper House last evening, and Mr. Disraeli in the Lower House, promised production of the Eastern Despatches.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONFEDERATION.

Latest advices from Cape Town state that the Cape House of Assembly has formally declined to send delegates to the proposed Conference in London, of the Colonies, and States of South Africa.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SERVIANS AND TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4TH JULY.

The Servian troops have crossed the Turkish frontier, and, according to Turkish accounts, have been repulsed with a loss of two thousand men.

OPENING OF THE ROUMANIAN CHAMBERS.

BUCHAREST, 4TH JULY.

Prince Charles, in opening the Roumanian Chambers yesterday, proclaimed his neutrality.

THE MAILS.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 2nd ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 3RD JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dholleras..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

2 per cent. Consols for account 93¾

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 104½

Bar Silver 50

Arrivals—Gwalior, Morayshire and Bergen.

Departure.—Renown.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 4TH JULY, 2-24 P.M.

Mail Steamer Teheran, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 4TH JULY, 5 P.M.

Mail Steamer Hydaspes, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—4TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W., thermometer 78, barometer 29·79. Fall of rain 1 inch 79 cents.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. S. W. 5, thermometer 86, barometer 29·90.. Fall of rain 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 9·50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. E., S. W., thermometer max. 80. min. 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 22 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind [illegible], thermometer 82, barometer 29·76.

VIZIADRUG, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, thermometer 89. Fall of rain 5 cents.

We hear on good authority that the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bombay will declare a dividend for the year ending 30th June last at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; that 2½ lacs will be carried to reserve fund, which will then amount to 20 lacs; that Rs. 20,000 will be written off cost of premises; that Rs. 10,000 will be carried to bad and doubtful debt account, although no bad debts have been made; and that a respectable balance will be carried forward.

We understand that a Polo Match has been arranged between the 16th Lancers and Bombay Polo Clubs. The day fixed for the match is the 15th instant, and it will be played on the Esplanade opposite the Gymkhana's pavilion by permission of the Committee of the Esplanade Fee Fund. It will be recollected that the Bombay Club has played several matches with Poona, in all of which Bombay has been easily victorious, but no match has ever yet been played in Bombay, and considerable interest is felt as to the result of the coming match. We shall publish shortly particulars as to the arrangements which will be made for the match, the names of the players, the number of goals by which the match will be decided, and other details.

Some time ago a report appeared in a Calcutta newspaper that ten military "insanes" were embarked for Aden on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Java, with only one man to take care of them. We are informed that no "military insanes" have been embarked at Bombay in the B.I.S.N. Co.'s ship Java during the past season and that in no case have "military insanes" ever been embarked without proper provision having been made for their safe custody and care during the voyage. After the departure of the last troopship in April, there remained eight "military insanes" for passage to England. These were despatched in the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Deccan on the 8th May, under special arrangements, and were placed in charge of seven men, specially detailed for the duty, with an officer in command of the party, and a medical officer in medical charge.

We are glad to notice that the youngest sporting institution in Bombay, the Bombay Gymkhana, is flourishing. The Committee have published their report for the half-year ending June 30th, from which it appears that the number of members on the books on the 30th June was 203 regular members, 10 golf members, and 8 non-playing members—221 in all, or an increase of 21 since December last. The Pavilion has been completed, and is already much patronised. Mr. Adams has superintended its construction. Its estimated cost was Rs. 19,739, and its actual cost has been Rs. 18,625. A refreshment bar has been added to the attractions of the building; by the kind permission of the General Commanding a Lawn Tennis Court has been laid down in front of the Pavilion; the Boat Club has recently joined the Gymkhana, bringing with them 2 four-oars, 1 spare-oar, and two or three canoes. The Gymkhana has, therefore, now absorbed the Cricket, Polo, Golf, Football, Gun, and Boat Clubs—a result, as the Committee say, which must be considered satisfactory by members who go in for sports of all sorts, as for a payment of Rs. 4 a month, or little more than they had to pay for perhaps one of these clubs before, they can now indulge in all their favourite sports and have the use of the Pavilion as well. Little progress has been made with the scheme for annual athletic sports which was reported at the last general meeting to be in contemplation, but the Committee are in communication with up-country Gymkhanas on the subject. It has been decided to have a ladies' night on Wednesdays for skating and badminton, and the Pavilion is open to ladies two mornings in the week—viz., Tuesdays and Fridays. The Committee are still endeavouring to obtain from Government permission to enclose the triangular strip of ground in rear of the Pavilion. Mr. Oliver, the treasurer, reports that the total receipts at the end of the half-year ending the 30th June amounted to Rs. 17,343; disbursements, Rs. 14,648—leaving a balance on hand of over Rs. 2,500.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

Colonel Burne, C. S. I., Private Secretary to Lord Lytton, will (according to *Vanity Fair*) only remain in India for a year, at the end of which time he will return to his duties at the India Office. Surely this is a ridiculous rumour.

The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 7½d. per rupee. Schedule 19 of the Supplementary Tariff Table, which will be circulated presently, is therefore in force until further notice.

Mr. Sydney P. Hall has been commanded by the Queen to paint in oil the heads of the two native officers, Mahomed Afzul Khan and Anoop Sing, who accompanied the Prince of Wales from India, and to make a water-colour sketch of their orderlies.

According to a despatch from Tashkend, a Russian Embassy to Yakoob Beg has been despatched to Kashgar to reply to the congratulations addressed by the Khan to General Kalpakowsky at the close of the last campaign. The Embassy consists of Captain Kurapathin, of the Turkestan staff, and three officers, and they will cross the Kashgar frontier at the beginning of June (old style.)

The *Academy* says that the story of the late Mr. Margary's journey from Shanghai to Bhamo and back to Manwyne, which, as told in his journals and letters, will be published very shortly by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., will be supplemented by a valuable epilogue on our relations with China from the pen of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. The book will also contain a route map, practically new to geographers of the country, through which Mr. Margary passed.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed, in the month of August next, to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve. The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of law. Candidates for the professorship will have to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

Vanity Fair says that Major-General Stephenson, C.B., will succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in the command of the Home District. General the Hon. A. Hardinge, who returned from India for the express purpose of assuming that command, has declined the post for the following reason:—Generals Stephenson and Michael Bruce remained their full time as Colonels of the Guards thereby losing their purchase-money—but General Hardinge preferred taking his money and an Indian command. Hence he feels, or has been made to feel, that his appointment to the Home District would not only be unfair, but also unpopular. He now returns to India.

Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., concluded on June 16th his argument before the fourteen judges against the prosecution of the captain of the Franconia for manslaughter in running down the Strathclyde. He contended that the offence having been committed on board his own ship, the captain did not come within the jurisdiction of the criminal courts of England and appealed to the judges to hold that he did, and thus establish a new principle of law, but leave the matter to be dealt with if necessary by the Legislature. The Solicitor-General replied on the part of the Crown. At the rising of the Court he had not concluded his argument, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until the next day.

It is stated (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) that the Government has had under serious consideration the condition of the Native Army in India. Various rumours have been circulated as to the result of their deliberations, and we believe that one thing is certain—viz. that the present mode of officering the native regiments will be modified. It is felt that the proportion of European officers is too small for any stress of active service. There is high authority for arguing that the proportion is sufficient—but it is too dangerous to rely on argument and theory in such a matter. In truth, the system which has been tried has not been found wanting, because it has not been tested; but there is a dread, almost a conviction, that if the compromise between the regular and the irregular systems which has been adopted was subjected to any severe trial, it would not stand it satisfactorily.

Says *Vanity Fair*:—After five years' thoughtful deliberation and numerous experiments, the Horse Guards have at length brought out regulations for an attack formation. They are, on the whole, very sensible, and above all very clear. The great point is that they afford much comfort to Colonels of the old school more at home in the barrackyard than at manœuvres—for the new system reduces the battalion commander to a cypher. In order, however, to give him something to do while the Majors are handling their respective half-battalions, the band and pioneers are placed at the entire disposal of the Colonel, who in dealing with this valuable reserve will be assisted by the Drum-Major. The consideration thus shown for the *amour propre* of respectable veterans whose only fault is an incapacity to keep up with the times cannot be too highly lauded.

It is impossible for us to say whether the *Star of India* is about to change its name to the *Bunch of Grapes*, but the following piece from that paper leaves room for conjectures on that point:—"At a place in the jungle, eight miles from Jodhpore, lived a *jogi*; this *jogi* was a favourite of the Maharaja of Jodhpore and used to be worshipped by him. Last week, a party of dacoits fell upon the *jogi*, cut off his head, and carried off his treasure, which amounted in value to some Rs. 400. When the Maharaja heard of this he was very angry and sent out fifty sowars and one hundred sepoys in pursuit of the dacoits. The Commanding Officer divided the troops into two parties and sent them in different directions. In the middle of the night they met and mistook each other for the enemy. The consequence was a terrible onslaught in which many were killed and wounded on both sides, and up to date the dacoits have not been caught. As might be imagined, the Maharaja is inconsolable. There is now a vacancy for a gentleman *jogi*. Applicants may write to the Maharaja of Jodhpore and need not send testimonials."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on June 10th about Servia and Russia says, with special reference to the position Austria now fills:—"Of Austria it may be predicted that hesitating which course to adopt while she had to look upon England and Russia as opposed, she reverted to Russia directly Russia gave signs of a compromise. By these discreet tactics, Austria restored the semblance of the ancient league, and facilitated the retreat of her disappointed friend. Count Andrassy certainly has not proved a true prophet, having told the Austrian Parliament on the 20th May that Austria, Russia, and Germany were perfectly agreed, and that England was sure to join them immediately. But, if he did not foresee what was coming, he has now contributed towards a temporary lull, and helped to pave the way for the harmony he imagined to exist three weeks ago. I need not dwell upon the manner in which his services have been rewarded by the Slavonian Press in Austria. Czechian, Servian, Croatian, and Slovachian papers vie with each other in predicting the ruin of Austria, now that Count Andrassy has left Russia to contend single handed with England."

The *Morning Post* says:—"A new table of precedence has, we are informed, been recently arranged for all India. One of the changes effected will unquestionably afford great satisfaction to the Navy, for by it the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Indian station has been placed in a position in keeping with his rank high in the service. Where the Admiral holding that appointment has hitherto been assigned a place in the order of precedence we cannot state precisely, but it was very low down on the list. For the future, however, he is to rank next after the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in India. This is but a proper recognition of his *status*, and the only wonder is that it has not sooner been accorded to the officers in command of our squadron in Indian waters. Even now the concession was not made—or it ought rather to be said, the right was not admitted—without opposition; and we imagine that the successful defeat of that opposition and the admission of the Navy to its legitimate position is due to the presence at the Council-table of an officer who served for many years at the Admiralty (Sir Andrew Clarke), who has in this way shown his anxiety to support the interests of the service with which he was so long connected."

The positions held on the 15th June by the Servian troops and those of Montenegro and South Herzegovian are stated in the following extract from the letter of the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*:—"The Servian troops have not been withdrawn from the frontier, but remain stationed between Krajugevatz and Alexinatz, in the south; at Negotin, in the north-east; and near Lyosnitza, in the west. Fresh Militia detachments have just been sent south from the central counties of the Principality. The Russian General Tchernayeff, who now commands a Division, will probably be promoted to the chief command, General von Zach, late Chief of the Staff, having been appointed to the command of the eastern forces. The Montenegrin troops and South Herzegovina Insurgents are assembled in two camps on the frontier close to Podgoritza and Niksics. The Russian Colonel von Boller, recently sent to assist in the direction of the Montenegrin hospitals, is regarded as their probable Chief of the Staff. The Bulgarian Insurgents, about 30,000 strong, and fully armed and equipped, occupy the North-Western districts of the Province. They are commanded by the late Hungaro-Servian General Stratimirovitch and other professional officers. No change having been recently made in these arrangements, it if evident that the Slavonic army is intended to remain under arms while a last diplomatic effort is being made by Turkey and Russia."

The Ajmere paper, the *Star of India*, is apparently a planet whose course is somewhat eccentric. We quoted a few days ago a paragraph from that paper which described the treatment of a certain newspaper correspondent in the Jeypore State named Daood Khan, who, it was affirmed, had been imprisoned by the Maharajah, simply because he was a correspondent of the press. We have only the authority of the Ajmere paper for these statements, but the *Star of India* repeats the statements in his latest issue and adds the following remarks:—"'Facts are stubborn things.' Almost simultaneously with our own article the *Khair Kwah-i-Alum* published a notification to the effect that Daood Khan had been imprisoned. If a proof is required let our contemporary communicate with the Prime Minister of the Jeypore Maharajah. This Maharajah has just been to Simla to pay his respects to the new Governor General, but Lord Lytton is utterly ignorant of the fact that Daood Khan is about to be put to the torture. If he had known this he would not have received the maharajah on equal terms. Our contemporary is disposed to move in the matter, we will? We have sent for some cases of nitro glycerine and dynamite cartridges and we will make arrangements to blow up both the palace and the dungeons where such infernal rascality is permitted. For the present we will say no more on the subject but simply wait for consequences." The *Star of India* means this as a joke, possibly.

So much fear has been expressed that persons possessed of the necessary qualifications would not apply in great numbers for registration as voters at the approaching municipal elections, that the Calcutta authorities have taken measures to encourage application. They have prepared a list of over 13,000 individuals whom they believe to possess a right to registration, and forms of application for registration and certain other papers have been forwarded to every person on the list. Any one who does not receive any such communication from the Municipal Office may apply for registration and, if refused, may appeal from the Chairman's decision to that of a Police Magistrate. Rules for the conduct of elections have also been published Witing on the 1st instant, the *Friend of India* says:—"Although the Act comes in force this day, we have not yet heard of any awakening interest among the citizens. Surely enfranchisement was never received with less exultation than it has been to-day by the Calcutta rater-payers. A very large number of them do not know yet what it all means, and a still greater number care very little about it; of those who both know and care, the majority, perhaps, have so little hope that the new constitution will go without being carried in the arms of the Chairman that they feel reluctant to have any thing to do with it. They would prefer to watch its operation from a distance. Such a feeling is very natural, but perhaps not the true civic feeling. An honest attempt should be made to set the constitution on its legs, and all who can should join in it. If then it be found that the constitution will not move, and that Calcutta will not wear Bombay's cast-off clothes, our legislators will soon frame a new Act and meanwhile Sir Stuart Hogg will be an excellent umbrator."

The assassination of two of the Turkish Ministers at Constantinople was known in London by telegrams on the 16th June, the day the overland mail left London. The following are the telegrams:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16, 9 a.m.

Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War, and Rashid Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, have been assassinated. Ahmet Kaiseli Pasha, Minister of Marine, who was also attacked by an assassin, has been wounded.

LATER PARTICULARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

The Ministers were assembled in council last night at the residence of Midhat Pasha, when an officer recently dismissed entered the Council Chamber. He was armed with a revolver, with which he shot dead Hussein Avni Pasha, Minister of War; and Rashid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and seriously wounded Kaiserli Pasha, Minister of Marine. The assassin also shot dead an aide-de-camp of the Grand Vizier, and one of the servants of Midhat Pasha.

The assassin has been arrested. His crime is attributed to motives of revenge.

(Official).—The following is the official account of the assassination of the Turkish Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs which has been telegraphed by the Grand Vizer to-day to the Turkish representatives abroad:—I have the grief to acquaint you with an assassination committed last night on the person of his Highness Hussein Avni Pasha and his Excellency Rachid Pasha. This horrible event occurred in the following manner: An individual named Hassan, of Circassian origin, who left the Military School four years ago with the rank of lieutenant, was appointed to a captaincy in the army of Bagdad. For certain reasons he was retained at Constantinople, where he was variously employed. When Hassan recently received the grade of adjutant-major and a post in that army he alleged various pretexts in order not to leave Constantinople, and was imprisoned. He was set at liberty yesterday, in order that he might proceed for his destination to-day (Friday), and on the evening of yesterday he went to the Yali of the Ministry of war. Being informed that the Minister was in Council with his colleagues at the residence of his Highness Midhat Pasha, the assasin proceeded there. The guards, believing him still to be an aide-de-camp, did not prevent him from entering the Council Chamber. Hassan fired point blank at Hussein Avni Pasha with a revolver which he had in his pocket. While the other persons present were pressing forward to seize him Rachid Pasha, Ahmed Agha, servant of his Highness Midhat Pasha, and a soldier shared the same fate as the Minister of War. The Minister of Marine and another soldier were wounded. The assassin has been arrested.

The following extraordinary letter appeared on the evening of the 13th June in large type in the *Diritto*, the Ministerial organ at Rome It is written to the *Times* from Berlin:—

Much has been said regarding the part of England in the revolution at Constantinople. The legal axiom *Is fecit cui prodest*, has been applied to politics. A number of indications, if not of proofs, have been gathered together to persuade the most sceptical that Great Britain had an important part in preparing the revolution, in bringing it to a head at the day and hour required. An indication which has not been taken into consideration, but which seems to me most conclusive, is the interest which Her Gracious Majesty the Queen felt regarding the life of the ex-Sultan. I have heard it stated, and I repeat the matter faithfully to you, that Queen Victoria, at first averse from the policy which her Councillors intended to follow at Constantinople, and which without her knowledge had been prepared for some time, had finally consented that the mine which had been so long laid should be fired. Her repugnance, which was dictated by true womanly feelings, gave way before reasons of State. The revolution was decided upon and the requisite orders were given. It appears, however, that at the first commencement of the Turkish revolution the sanguinary memories of the Seraglio were recalled and the uncertainty which reigned regarding the fate of the dethroned Sultan. The hypothesis was entertained that the Ottoman traditions had been preserved and the Sultan killed. The Queen whose gentle religious mind had rising before it the spectre of Abdul Aziz, was soon, although not entirely, reassured by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, who announced to her that the ex-Sultan had become a prisoner, but was safe and sound (*sano e salvo*). The august lady continued even then to tremble for the life of a man to whom nine years or so ago she had extended her hospitality, and whose death would be to her a cause of eternal remorse. He might be safe to-day, but she could not ensure that he would be so to-morrow? It was then that the woman rose superior to the Queen, and that of her own spontaneous will, and without even consulting the chief of her Ministers, she telegraphed to Sir H. Elliot these few words, which revealed a deep and powerful emotion—'Abdul Aziz has been my guest; watch over him.' We all know that the desire of the Queen has not been fulfilled, and that whether a suicide or an assassination, the death of Abdul Aziz followed closely upon his deposition, without Sir H. Elliot having been able to do anything to save him. But it is not known to all that the ancient walls of Windsor enclose another great sorrow, and that in the extreme delicacy of her soul Queen Victoria reproves herself and weeps for having yielded to her advisers and provoked a revolution, which, but for the part taken by England, would probably never have occurred, and the epilogue of which was the death of Abdul Aziz."

VERY LIKELY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With the perhaps not unnatural desire under the circumstances of hiding the true cause of the supposed "death of the tall melancholy individual dressed in deep mourning" described in the "Strange Story" in your issue of to-day, your correspondent "S." has suppressed the fact that he is himself the author of the lines "In Memoriam," and that it was on his expressing his intention of *reading the verses aloud* that this unhappy victim took the headlong flight and final "header" so graphically described.—Yours, &c.

H. WALKER, Senr.

EXCHANGE AND THE REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have something better to do than to go to the cupboard to get the poor dog a bone. I have to go to the bank to buy a bill to send to the schoolmaster who is teaching the ideas of my young dogs to shoot.

What peculiar people the so-called great financiers of the world must be to put down the ruinous rate of exchange to the depreciation in the value of silver! You all lose sight of the fact that shillings are made of silver as well as rupees, and that if one is of reduced market value as a sellable commodity, so must the other be.

My domestic library throws no light on the *causes* that may have led to the present topsy-turvy financial position; and I don't profess to be better at a knotty financial point like the present than the Barings or Rothschilds; but the readiest *remedy* would seem to be in one currency for Great Britain and all her dependencies. Beyond the rupee there is no great discrepancy to get over. With the present sticky character of the financial intellect it might take some time to ripen the details for such a project. Pending such ripening, the London and all other *Gazettes* might proclaim that such and such moneys of this dependency and the other should be legal tenders for such and such equivalents in English money at par value; their way to England, and a good many would find their way back, and many currencies of different dependencies would get to other dependencies, but when the permanent scheme should be introduced such out-speadings would quickly gather themselves in for adjustment.

MOTHER HUBBARD.

P.S.—The Banks might not like the scheme. Never mind the Banks, we have got the Post Office.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 2ND JULY.

The weather is still oppressively hot, and the rain holds off. There seems little indication of a burst for some time. Indeed the weatherwise prophesy that we shall not have any for another fortnight at any rate. We poor panting Ahmedabad people envy the refreshing showers which seem to be falling everywhere but here; even the pitiful consolation of knowing that if we suffer others are bearing a like tribulation is denied us. It seems hard lines. Of course agricultural affairs here are at a dead lock, and if we do not have rain soon I am afraid it will be a bad look out for this season's crops.

I hear that a bad type of cholera has broken out in the detachment of the 13th N. I. which is stationed here. During three days of last week 10 deaths occurred. The disease still holds its own, the daily average being two or three deaths. A cholera camp has been formed outside of the cantonment, and every precaution has been taken to check the advance of the epidemic. I fancy it would soon disappear before a good fall of rain.

The new railway bridge over the Sabermutee was completed about six weeks ago, and traffic is now in full swing across it. It seems a most substantial structure, looking strong enough to bid defiance to the elements. I wonder which of the B. & B. bridges will come down this monsoon. All the bridges between this and Surat have been rebuilt with the exception of those over the Mahi and Taptee rivers, and I suppose one of these in the ordinary course of affairs will be washed away. Which will it be?

BOMBAY.

A Pick-pocket.—A noted pick-pocket, named Abdoola Ali, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for stealing Rs. 1-4-0 from the pocket of Feroze Mahomed.

A Warning to Boatmen.—A boatman, named Mahdoo Limbajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying a greater number of passengers in his boat than he is licensed to carry.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 1st July, was 47 feet 3 tenths; total rainfall up to date 11 inches 55 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 52 feet 5 tenths; total rainfall 29 inches and 31 cents. The total rainfall at Tooloi up to date was 14 inches 10 cents at the Hill and 16 inches 16 cents in the valley.

Cruelty to Animals.—A buggy driver, named Syed Ali Syed Husseir, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse, charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longdon.—A cart driver, named Govind Tookaram, was also fined Rs. 2 by the same Magistrate for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A Nest of Gamblers.—Kathoo Abboo and twelve others were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Nowrojee Hill, and the rest together with prisoner No. 1 with being found therein gaming with dice and money. Upon the evidence adduced they were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

The Bandora Infanticide.—Last week, before Mr. Coghlan and three assessors, Jumsoo was charged at the Tanna Sessions with aiding and abetting the murder of his mistress Dinbaee's infant at Bandora, and was, on conviction, sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Our local contemporaries are misinformed as to Dinbaee's case being ready for hearing on appeal. The papers were not received from Tanna up to Monday; and the appeal cannot come on for hearing within another fortnight.

Evading the Chundool License.—Two Mahomedan coffee shopkeepers on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, named Emadkhan Badoola and Mahomed Ali Ismail Ali, were yesterday fined Rs. 15 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for keeping a place for the sale or consumption of an intoxicating drug, plant, or substance without obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police. The defendants under the pretence of a coffeeshop were supplying their customers with a preparation of opium for smoking and were arrested by the police by means of marked money.

The Garden Party at Government House, Gunnesh Khind.—On Friday last the first garden party of the season given by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, at Government House, Gunnesh Khind; was well attended; but at six o'clock the rain commenced pouring in torrents, and dispersed the gay gathering, much to the discomfort of many who ventured out in tongas and dogcarts.—*Poona Observer.*

Contemplated Riot.—We understand that a petition was received by the Superintendent of Police of the Poona District from the Marwarees of Soopa and the neighbouring villages, intimating that a riot was under contemplation by the inhabitants similar to that which took place in that talooka in 1874; and in consequence the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Geirtzen, left for Soopa on Saturday to make the necessary arrangements and to prevent the rioters from committing any mischief.—*Id.*

AN EXCITING SCENE WITH JACK ASHORE IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

An affray occurred yesterday about 2 P.M. in Elphinstone Circle which might have been attended with serious consequences. A "Jack ashore" seems to have got into difficulties with some natives, and when seenby our informant was making his way leisurely round from Parsee Bazaar Street with an open knife in his hand and surrounded by some scores of natives who soon increased to many hundreds, among whom he made an occasional charge. Whether Jack was under the influence of liquor we do not know, but at one time he was so much exasperated by the hooting and other attentions that were shown him, that he was on the point of hurling his knife through the body of an unlucky Parsee, and [illegible] place window of Kemp & Co. when Mr. Inspector Framjee came upon he scene.

Mr. Framjee had a stick and made one or two feints at charging Jack, which Jack signally defeated by making one or two feints at charging Mr. Framjee. The latter, however, who is not deficient in pluck, at length closed with his opponent. There was a short struggle during which the crowd ceased to shout. Jack was seen to be digging away at something and for a moment anxiety was felt for Mr. Framjee. After a few seconds, however, the two separated, Jack armed with Mr. Framjee's stick in addition to the knife. At this moment the crowd were much exasperated, shouting "maro, maro." Natives with sticks were rushing about. Jack received a severe whack on the leg, and while looking for his assailant, caught it again on the back of the head. He would undoubtedly have been disabled and severely injured if he had not at this juncture very wisely thrown down his knife and stick and surrendered to Mr. Framjee.

A Mahomedan, determined not to be baulked of his revenge, struck poor Jack on the face after his seizure, but in general the crowd showed no further vindictive feeling, and when the prisoner was removed in a buggy, it quietly dispersed.

Mr. Framjee, we believe, was not really stabbed but seemed very uncomfortable about the ribs for some time afterwards. How the affray originated we have not learnt.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Mr. Inspector Framjee, of the Fort section, narrowly escaped being seriously stabbed in the abdomen yesterday about noon by a European seaman, named Shea, but fortunately he escaped with a slight scratch only skin deep. The wound was inflicted with a sheath knife under the following circumstances. Yesterday about noon there were a number of seamen drinking at a tavern near the Shipping Office called the 'Queen's Head,' amongst whom was found him at the Shipping Office in a state of excitement and the worse for liquor. The Inspector, with the two policemen, endeavoured to arrest Shea, but Shea maddened with drink and finding the police were about to overpower him, drew a sheath knife and aimed a blow at Mr. Framjee which was dexterously warded off, and a second blow was made at Mr. Framjee in the abdomen which inflicted a slight wound as above described. Shea was soon after overpowered and handcuffed and removed to the Fort Police chowkey and will probably be charged with the offence before a magistrate this morning. The man Shea is the same man who was recently convicted for assaulting Mr. Inspector Killen and was also connected with the recent stabbing case at the Royal Oak Tavern, at Dhobie Talao, in which latter case Shea was the man that was stabbed by one of his comrades.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A regular weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, when there were present Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Dr. Cook, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay; Messrs. Raghunath Narayan, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Dadabhoy Nowrojee. The Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers were also present.

GROUND AT GRANT ROAD TO BE FILLED IN.

The first matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Health Officer recommending that the sanction of the Town Council be obtained, under section 223 of the Municipal Act, to a notice being served on Ellapa Ballajee, requiring him to fill in certain ground on the north side of Grant Road.

The Chairman said this matter had been withdrawn.

SETS-BACK CANCELLED.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, recommending that the resolutions of the Town Council, sanctioning the sets-back at 358 Shaik Memon Street and 36 Pareli Chawl road, be cancelled.

After some explanation from the Commissioner, the Council resolved that the resolutions in question be cancelled.

TEMPORARY SERVICE COUNTED FOR PENSION.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner recommending that the services of Ruttonjee Shapoorjee and Balkrishna Babajee, clerks in the Assessor's Department, prior to 1st January 1868, be allowed to count under the pension rules.

The Secretary read the following memo. from the Municipal Commissioner:—"I think the service, as it has been continuous, and as the same service, originally considered temporary, has been converted into service on the regular establishment, it may be allowed to count."

The following memo. by the Chief Accountant was also read:—"These men were appointed in 1866 as temporary establishment and have been so debited in the accounts up to December 1875. They were transferred to the permanent establishment on 1st January 1868, from which date I have admitted their service towards pension."

Mr. Raghunath—Have we any such precedent?

Mr. Pedder—No. These men were temporarily employed and were afterwards brought on the permanent establishment.

Mr. Raghunath thought that, under the circumstances, their temporary service should not count towards pension.

Dr. Cook remarked that, as the service was continuous, it ought to be so counted.

Mr. Pedder said the difference would be that the men would be allowed to count their pension a year earlier.

The Council resolved to sanction the Commissioner's recommendation.

FRAUDULENT GRAIN MEASURES.

The next matter was a Government resolution, dated 24th ult., General Department, on a letter from the officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, dated 14th June last, stating that provision will be made in the new Presidency Police Magistates' Bill for preventing the use of fraudulent measures by [illegible] grain brokers and others.

Mr. Pedder mentioned that this resolution had been passed with reference to the recommendation made to Government by the Town Council.

The resolution was then ordered to be recorded.

SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

Sanction was granted to the transfer of Rs. 1,200 from section 3 Fees of Councillors (Town Council) and Corporation Establishment to meet the cost of providing for six scales and weights for weighing Town Duty goods on which refunds are applied for.

SEAL OF THE CORPORATION.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to the conveyance of 22·21 square yards of ground in Chinch Bunder Row from Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bhugwagur, for street improvement; also to an indenture for the conveyance from Hajee Aib Hajee Baz Mahomed of 8 square yards of ground in Nagdevi Street.

FILLING IN OF A WELL.

The next matter was a petition from certain inhabitants of Peroo Havilar Street, begging that the well in the street might not be filled in, as the water was used by them for general purposes and in cases of fire when the Vehar water pipes happened to be shut off; and offering to clean out the well after the rains.

The Health Officer stated that it was a small well, only six feet deep, and that in the dry season the inhabitants used to throw rubbish into it.

Mr. Dadabhoy suggested that it might be cleaned out and covered over.

Sir Frank Souter remarked that, if the well held sufficient water so as to be of use in cases of fire, it ought to be preserved; but that it should be cleaned out.

The Council resolved that the well be not filled in, but cleaned out and covered over.

The Council then proceeded with the further consideration of the bye-laws.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Depression of Spirits, Dyspepsia, Irritability, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Energy, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION. The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names, purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

Dr. Maylne, the new Bishop of Bombay, arrived by the Overland Mail steamer yesterday and landed at Mazagon. He was met on board the steamer by the Ven. the Archdeacon and the Rev. W. Maule. The Bishop went to Mr. Maule's house at Mazagon, known as "The Parsonage," and is staying there with the Rev. Mr. Maule. The installation of the Bishop will take place at the Cathedral to-morrow morning at 7-30. The special Psalms selected for the occasion are the 46, 91, 121, 133. The service will be full choral throughout. Gray's "Service in F" will be sung at the Communion. All the clergy in Bombay have been invited by the Archdeacon to attend, and doubtless most of the laity also, who are able, will be present at the imposing ceremony. On Friday a Confirmation will be held at the Cathedral at 5-30 P.M. On Saturday the Consecration at Sewree will take place at 7 A.M. We understand that the Bishop will on Sunday next preach in the morning at St. John's Church, Colaba, and at the Cathedral in the evening.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Yesterday afternoon, the annual general meeting of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held at the rooms of the institute, Major G. L. C. Morewether, R. E., in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. Macfarlane and S. S. Solomon, vice-presidents; Messrs. T. Ormiston and W. Wells, directors; Mr. T. Bashford, treasurer; Mr. H. Sadasher, secretary; the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, J. Sharp, E. S. Gubbay, J. A. Yates, W. A. Hurst, J. Ryan, G. T. Paffard, A. J. David, W. Grant, F. Bridger, and M. M. Bhownuggree.

The secretary read the annual report and statement of accounts for the session 1875-76.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ormiston, "That the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated among the members."—Carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Wells, "That the accounts of the past year be approved and passed."

Mr. Wells said it was open to remark that one of the directors should second the proposition, and not one of the subscribers; but as it was, he begged leave to second it. The proposition was then carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next matter was that the word Thursday instead of Tuesday be inserted in rule 24 for the meetings of the

purpose of cheating, and cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property.

Succaram Mahadeo said—I am an inspector of branch post offices. I received certain information from a peon on the 1st May between 6 and 7 o'clock P.M., and in consequence of that I went to the post office on the Kalbadevie Road. I saw the prisoner there and several of the peons. One of these peons gave me a registered letter unopened; this is the cover of the registered letter. I took the letter to Mr. Grummey, who opened it in my presence. It contained a money order and an order on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. for Rs. 300. I also received a receipt which bore the signature of Ramchunder Withul. This was in the presence of the prisoner. I asked him why he had received a registered letter which was not addressed to him. He made no reply.

By prisoner—I have been sixteen years in the Postal Department. I don't know you. After I arrived I made enquiries about the registered letter, and having questioned the prisoner and Ramchunder Withul, the real addressee, I sent a peon to call a police peon and I gave the prisoner in charge. I asked you why you received a registered letter which was addressed to another person and signed a receipt in that person's name then prayed for forgiveness. The Post Office peons, if tricks are practised, may come to know what registered letters arrive. I know nothing about your character.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Ahmed, delivery peon at the Kalbadevie branch post office, proved to having seen the prisoner in Loharchawl Street on the 1st May at 9 P.M. The prisoner asked if there were any letters for him, mentioning the name of Ramchunder Withul Telvie. He then asked if there was a registered letter for him in that name. I said yes, and the prisoner said, "give it to me." I declined to give it to him on the road. He said, "I am very busy and want to go to the Custom Office as several people are waiting for me therefore give it me here and if you don't, I will complain to your master." I told him to go. He then went away and I went on my rounds. He again met me and said, "your master want you, come along with me." I saw the sub-postmaster who instructed me to go to house No. 36 in Loharchawl, and if the letter was for the prisoner I should deliver it to him there. I went with the prisoner to No. 36. The prisoner went upstairs and returned with an inkstand and pen. I gave him the receipt to sign, which he signed in my presence. I then gave him the letter. He removed the tape from the letter and began to walk away towards the market. As I was leaving the house Ramchunder Withul Telvie came up and asked me if there were any letters for him. I then ran after the prisoner and caught him. I took the letter from him, and I went with the jemadar and Ramchunder Withul to the branch post office. I then went in search of Succaram Mahadeo to whom I gave the letter.

Sudashew Bhicajee gave similar evidence and His Lordship adjourned the case till to-morrow.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 16.)

Mr. Disraeli announced in the House of Commons on Friday, June 9, that the Berlin Note had been abandoned.

In the House of Lords last night (June 15) Lord Derby, in reply to a question from Lord Delaware as to the obligations of the Treaty of Paris, replied that that document was intended to guarantee Turkey against external aggression, and did not warrant interference in her relations with her own subject States.

The prospects of peace in the East have much improved. In reply to an interrogation from Turkey, Servia has disclaimed the idea of hostility to the Porte.

The Russian Press is furious with England for the results which have followed its refusal to support the Berlin Memorandum, and the effectual check that has thus been administered to Muscovite ambition.

King George of Hanover, who was yesterday at Ascot—the Cup day—leaves England to-morrow, June 17.

The Prince of Wales has nearly recovered from his indisposition, has been staying during the present Ascot Week at Madame Van Weyer's lodge in Windsor Forest, and has been present at Ascot each day.

Sir Salar Jung is still confined to his room. At the Oxford Commemoration, which is to be celebrated on Wednesday next, June 21, the hon. degree of D. C. L. will be conferred, amongst others, on Sir Salar, on Lord Northbrook, on Dr. Birch (Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum), and on Lieut. Cameron.

Lord Northbrook took his seat and the oaths on his promotion to an Earldom in the House of Lords last night, June 15.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Fugitive Slave Circulars has been published. Sir George Campbell, one of the Commissioners, has refused to sign the document, not approving of its recommendations.

On Friday, June 9, Sir G. Campbell urged upon the Secretary for War, in the House of Commons, the necessity of providing a double system of recruiting—short service for home and long service for India. Mr. Hardy declined to accede to the proposal, but added that he was in communication with the India Office on the subject of allowing men to extend their term of service in India.

The Appellate Jurisdiction and the Oxford University Bills were read a second time in the House of Commons on Monday, June 12.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill was rejected on Wednesday, June 14, by 299 votes to 81.

Last night, June 15, Lord Sandon's Education Bill was discussed. There is much opposition to its proposals. The debate has been adjourned till Monday.

To-night, June 16, in the House of Commons, Mr. Jenkins will draw attention to the state of affairs in Barbadoes, and Mr. T. B. Potter will move a resolution on the subject of taxation in Malta.

The Cincinnati Republican Convention is busy in the choice of its candidate for the Presidency. The selection seems to lie between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bristow.

It is stated that the King of Dahomey is paying the fine imposed upon him by the English Government.

Yesterday, June 15, there was a grand and most successful review of the French army at Longchamps.

Jeff. Davis, with his wife and daughter, are now in England. In the course of a fortnight 24,000 soldiers will be despatched from Spain to Cuba.

A deputation of physicians, surgeons, and other men of science waited on Lord Carnarvon yesterday to protest against certain provisions in the Vivisection Bill as inimical to the interests of science.

A monument, with a recumbent figure, is about to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Dean Milman.

Père Hyacinthe lectured on Wednesday last on Christianity.

Obituary of the Week.—Lord Harlech; Maj.-Gen W. Birch; the Hon. Mrs. J. Talbot; Maj. C. Bacon J.P., late 23rd Light Dragoons; Lieut.-Gen. A. A. Shuttleworth, R.A.; Mr. G. W. Thornbury; Col. A. B. Richards.

TURKEY.

THE BERLIN NOTE.—

House of Commons, June 9th.

The Marquis of Hartington,—I wish to put a question to the first Lord of the Treasury with reference to the recent negotiations on Turkish affairs of which I have given the right hon. gentleman private notice; and perhaps the House will allow me, in explanation, to say a very few words. It will be in the recollection of the House that before the Whitsun Holydays it was stated in this and in the other House of Parliament that the Note known as the Berlin Note had not been presented to the Turkish Government, and that there was reason to suppose it would not be presented. (Hear.) I understand that up to the present time that Note has not been presented, and it may not be, perhaps, unreasonable to assume that there exists no intention on the part of the three Powers to present that Note. I believe Lord Derby stated that the proposal of these Powers not having been formally communicated to the Porte, the document in question was not to be regarded as a perfect document, and that he was therefore unable to lay it on the table of the House. Now that this chapter of the negotiations is permanently concluded, I should like to ask the right hon. gentleman whether Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the time has now arrived when they will be able to lay some papers on the table, and afford the House some opportunity of forming an opinion as to the course hitherto pursued by the Government with regard to these negotiations. I do not forget that on a former occasion the right hon. gentleman stated that the position of affairs was critical, and I am sure that I have no desire to press the Government for any explanation which might cause them any embarrassment in the present condition of [illegible]. But, at the same time, it seems to me that Her Majesty's Government may be willing, and possibly anxious, to afford to the House some opportunity of becoming aware of the course which they have hitherto pursued, and of giving them some explanation as to their policy and as to the state of our relations upon this subject with the other Powers of Europe. I do not believe there exists in the country any dissent of the proceeding of Her Majesty's Government; but at the same time I think we must feel that at a moment when it has been deemed necessary by Her Majesty's Government to make a very considerable demonstration of the naval power of this country in support of the policy of the Government, we are in a state of uncertainty, not only as to the proceeding of the Government, but also as to the main scope and object of the policy which they have pursued. With these few words in explanation, the question which I wish to ask Her Majesty's Government is, whether it is their intention to lay on the table of the House any papers in relation to the recent negotiations on Turkish affairs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Disraeli.—I think it is quite natural that the noble lord should have made this inquiry of Her Majesty's Government, and that it is one which is perfectly consistent with his duty as leader of the Opposition. I can assure him that as far as Her Majesty's Government are concerned, they have no wish to exercise any unnecessary reserve towards the House, nor are there any documents which they have sanctioned that they would object to place upon the table of the House. But there are interests superior even to the natural and justifiable curiosity of Parliament, and even to the feelings of the Ministry; and when those interests take the form of the maintenance of peace—the maintenance of honourable peace—I am sure the House will not unnecessarily press the Government on the matter. (Cheers.) At the same time, I am perfectly ready to give such information as I can to the noble lord. It is very true that when I last addressed the House in reference to the Berlin Memorandum, I informed the House that that Memorandum had not been presented, and I expressed a hope that it might not be presented. I believe I am quite authorized in now saying that the Berlin Memorandum has been withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) It has been notified to us that its consideration is adjourned *sine die*. No doubt the remarkable events which have occurred at Constantinople would in a great measure account for that withdrawal, because already the Porte—although that Note has not been presented—has made suggestions which have anticipated more than one important point expressed in the Memorandum. And I think that when I refer to the fact that the Porte itself has spontaneously offered an armistice, that alone might be a sufficient reason for a considerable pause in the presentation of that document, even if that which I look upon as a more satisfactory result than the postponement of its presentation had not occurred. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I wish to remark that although we felt it to be our duty not to give our sanction to that diplomatic instrument, that declaration on the part of Her Majesty's Government was received in no unfriendly spirit by any of the Powers that we had to address. (Hear, hear.) Quite the contrary. Great regret was expressed as to the course which we felt it our duty to take, and a lively desire was also expressed that we should reconsider our decision on a step which they believed to be important to the interests of Europe. At this moment I think I may say that there is more than one point on which Her Majesty's Government are acting with the other Great Powers, and acting, I hope, successfully. (Hear, hear.) We have concurred entirely with the other Powers, or rather the other Powers may be said to have concurred entirely with us; but at any rate there is a complete understanding between us and the Great Powers that there should be no undue pressure put upon the new Sovereign of Turkey (hear, hear); that he and his counsellors should have time to mature their measures and the policy which they mean to pursue. Then, again—which I look upon as not of less importance—we have added our representations to those certainly of Austria and Russia, and I believe also of France, and I have little doubt that at this moment the representations of all the Great Powers are made to impress Servia with the importance of a temperate conduct on her part. I hope we have impressed those councils of moderation on Servia not unsuccessfully. (Hear, hear.) There is a third point on which all the Great Powers have agreed to act, if not simultaneously, yet unanimously—namely, as to the recognition of the new Sultan. In our opinion it was of great importance that that recognition should be accorded without waiting for those delays which, under the circumstances, the usual diplomatic etiquette must have produced, because on that recognition the Ambassador of the Queen can exercise his privilege of personal audience with the Sultan. But I believe the credentials of Sir H. [illegible] have been received from Her Majesty, and will be despatched this evening. (Hear, hear.) I may also mention, with regard to the recognition of the Sultan, that that recognition has not been confined merely to the Great Powers of Europe, been confined merely to the Great Powers of Europe, but I may say there certainly has been a general feeling of adhesion from all sections, creeds, and races among the subjects of the Porte. I think it is very important that the heads of all the Christian communities have personally congratulated or have requested permission personally to congratulate the Sultan on his accession to the throne, and to express their confidence in the policy which he will pursue. I do not, of course, wish to exaggerate the importance of such an incident, but I think it may have a beneficial influence over the insurgents, and will certainly not diminish but rather increase the effect of the counsels which I hope all the Great Powers of Europe are giving the insurgents to avail themselves of the opportunity which now seems to be offered of insuring the pacification of Europe. (Hear, hear.) There is one other point on which I wish to remark. It is not my habit, and I hope it never will be, to trouble the House with anything which is personal to myself; but, as in the present case that personal reference is mixed up with high considerations of policy, I trust the House will pardon it. (Hear, hear.) I understand that there appeared in the journals of Vienna yesterday a letter bearing my signature, which commented freely upon the present political situation of Europe, did an injury to the Emperor and the policy of England and spoke with unparalleled disrespect of a Great Power which is an ally of our Sovereign. I therefore only wish to take this public opportunity—inasmuch as that letter has been reproduced in some English journals—of announcing that the letter is a forgery. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Harlington.—I wish to ask whether the Government anticipated that they will be able to lay on the table the papers relating to the recent negotiations.

Mr. Disraeli.—I should imagine that eventually there would be no objection to lay on the table, with hardly any omission, all the papers relating to these transactions. But I think at this moment that, the papers to which the noble lord refers being necessarily of a controversial character, and it being our desire to maintain as much as possible a complete good understanding with the Powers which are virtually acting in concert, the appearance of those papers should at least be delayed. (Hear, hear.)

SULTAN MURAD.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent.*)

Thessalia, June 3.

Eighteen months ago I chanced to witness the accession of King Alfonso XII. to the Throne of Spain. Yesterday I was present at the elevation of Murad V. as 33d Sultan of the dynasty of Osman. What I said on the former occasion I may repeat on the present. The new Sovereign appeared, in either case, all that his people could desire, and the Ministers who were instrumental in his rise might equally be said to have a great card in their hands if they knew how to play it. Yesterday, being Friday, the new Padishah for the first time showed himself to the whole assembled population of Constantinople, and I can freely testify that the enthusiasm his presence excited was as genuine and unanimous as that which hailed [illegible] progress from Barcelona and Valencia to Madrid. Indeed, the rejoicing of the masses who crowded the streets of Galata and Stamboul was even more free from alloy than the exultation which met the Spanish Monarch on his landing. If there was such as in Spain some misgiving might arise in consideration of the immature age of the Prince, while in Turkey the sovereign who is the object of popular acclamation comes before his people in the very prime of his life, and in full possession of such faculties as Providence has bestowed upon him. In every other respect the successors of Charles V. and of Mahomet II. may equally be said to have inaugurated their reigns by the exhibition of all those gracious and benevolent outward instincts which at once revealed them as the men of their age. Both of them were preceded by the announcement of a great retrenchment in their personal expenditure; both were anxious to lay aside that Gothic sublimity that raised their predecessors into beings, as it were, of another sphere, and estranged them from the interests and sympathies of mankind. The King of Spain desired that the old form of *tutoiement*, which Court etiquette had maintained in Castile from the First to the Second Isabella, should be discontinued, himself giving the example of that mode of address which common courtesy had introduced among his subjects; and the Ottoman Emperor made his first appearance dressed in a plain military uniform, in a plain fez without his aigrette of diamonds, without decorations, with none of the ornaments distinctive of his rank, and he moved through the throng not in the erect and statue-like stiffness of a Padishah, too high and mighty to seem aware of the plaudits which greeted him, but bowed to right and left in acknowledgment of his people's salutations, bowed to the very mane of his white steed, then raised his face radiant with a happiness which he was at no pains to conceal, and which he saw reflected in the countenances of the myriads of the delighted multitude. It was, to all outward seeming, the accession of a European Monarch that these Orientals welcomed, and this conceit was confirmed by the Order which was published yesterday, that persons admitted to the Imperial presence should no longer, as was the custom, accost the Sovereign with their arms folded on their bosoms and their faces bowed to the ground, as if awed and dazzled by the superhuman light of a god's face, but that they should henceforth stand up to their natural height and speak as man to man, face to face, the Sultan valuing his subjects' true love and reverence, and dispensing with their abject, servile prostration. At Constantinople, as well as at Madrid, the sea of the citizen Kings was ushered in.

The stormy rain and wind, in the midst of which the overthrow of Sultan Abdul Aziz was accomplished, during the night of Monday to Tuesday, and which, I am told, was considered auspicious by the Turks, was succeeded by calm and genial summer weather as the sun announced the Mahomedan Sabbath day. Friday was in this instance a holyday for men of all creeds, and the business of the whole population of the Bosphorus was to crowd upon the line of thoroughfares along which Sultan Murad was to attend Divine Service at the Mosque. The Sultan left the Palace of Dolmabatsche at half-past 11 in a State carriage drawn by four English horses. He was driven along the main street of Galata to the Karakeni Bridge, across the Golden Horn, and through the quarter of the old Seraglio to the Palace of Top-Capou, and alighted at the sanctuary where the *Hirkai Sherif*, or mantle of the prophet, is preserved. There he was received by the Grand Vizier, the Sheik-ul-Islam, and a host of Church and State functionaries; and hence, mounted on a magnificent white palfrey, he proceeded to the great Mosque of St. Sophia. There the Imam praised God for "long life to Sultan Murad, son of Abd-ul-Medjid, Khan Gazi, and grandson of Sultan Mahmoud-Gazi." After the prayer the Sultan rode back to the bridge, recrossed it in his carriage on his way back to Dolmabatsche, and reached the Palace about 4 in the afternoon.

In the midst of all that military pomp of the troops of all arms drawn up in bright array all along the line of the Sultan's progress, and in presence of all that splendour of an Imperial retinue, unrivalled in the world for barbaric gorgeousness, men seemed to have no eyes but for that one mild, benevolent face, and for the vastness of the motley crowd that pressed everywhere on to his horse's hoofs. The Sultan's photograph by the Brothers Abdullah is by this time before the world; it is a perfect likeness, as all that come from the hands of these Armenian artists, and it is no unfair index of a mind and character of which people entertain a favourable but not very exalted opinion. The Sultan is in his 36th year; he has a handsome brow and fine eyes, good straight features, somewhat marred by a projecting mouth and receding chin. He shaves all his beard with the exception of a thin moustache, and looks younger than he really is. He is not uneducated, speaks French, and is supposed to have inherited some of the feebleness, with much of the uprightness and gentleness, of his father's character. In a quiescent state the countenance has a shade of melancholy, which, when at rest and yielding nature which has too long been brow-beaten and sat upon. The crowd, however, saw nothing but perfection in its idol of the moment; and what a crowd it was!—the squalid rabble from Greek, Jew, and Moslem quarters; the throng of carriages with Pashas' wives and Ambassadors' ladies; the colours of gaudily-dressed veiled women, flustering like flies at every window or balcony; the Mollahs, the Dervishes, the Latin priests and monks elbowing their way through the hamals, the water-carriers, the vendors of cake and lemonade, and all the hurly-burly of the Galata Bourse, the Bazaar entrance, the landing stairs—all the noise and bustle of three great towns and a hundred villages blended in one swarming mass. My head still whirls with the hubbub, my bones still ache with the crush.

With this, "his first appearance on the Imperial stage," the new Sovereign has played his part, and by his *Hatt*, or Message, he has assigned to his Ministers the task that devolves upon them. They have in him the very King that may best suit a true statesman's purpose—one who will do no wrong and who wishes that right should be done in this name. The Sultan desires his Ministers to impart to all his subjects, without distinction or exception, the blessings of a "full and entire liberty." He directs them to reform the institutions of the country "on a sure and permanent basis." The Ministers have as yet given no sign; they have put forth no programme. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they now do, or ever will, agree upon one. On the very night after the publication of the *Hatt* the Softas went out with torches on a procession to Mithad's house, crying "*Padishahim bin yacsa*" ("Long live the Sultan"), but also, "Long live Mithad Pasha," and "*Chowai Ummet*" ("Long live the Constitution"). The Constitution has to be born yet, and, whatever Mithad himself may think of it, there is the Sheik-ul-Islam who declares—like an honourable member of the English House of Commons—that there can be no better charter for Turkey than the *Chert*, or law based on the Khoran, which may, however, happen not to meet the sanguine views of all the Softas, which may not be satisfactory to the lay Mussulmans and which may not be favourable to the extension of full liberty and equality to the Christians. Mithadmay be a thorough-going Constitutionalist, and may have faith in the Council of 300 men to be appointed somewhat upon the plan of the present Senate of the French Republic—100 members to be appointed for life by the Government, and 200 to spring from popular election on two degrees of suffrage. But Mehemet Rushdi, the Grand Vizier, is old and desponding. He will venture on no innovation till the old administration is reformed. Indeed, he is a soldier. He will hear of no change till insurrection is crushed and order is restored in the Provinces. Moreover, there is the Gortchakoff Memorandum to be met with some answer; the extent to which Russia may be defied and to which England may be relied upon for more substantial support than moral sympathy must be decided, and a policy must be devised by which it may be practicable to chastise the disloyalty of the vassals of Servia and Montenegro without incurring the risk of bringing the Eastern Question to a violent solution.

Very serious matters are all these, and not, perhaps, taken into very serious consideration either by the new Sultan or by the Softas, by whose clamour the recent change was mainly brought about. And the pressure of the financial difficulty has not been removed from men's minds even by the liberality which prompted the new Padishah to reduce and to limit his expenditure, and to the congratulations people made on the assignment of the treasure hoarded by the deposed Sultan. That treasure, which the people's imagination had valued at £T.30 000,000 to £T 40,000,000, is now put down to a mere trifle of £T.1,500,000 in gold, the jewelry and the shares in the Turkish Loan not being available for immediate purposes. All popular conjectures about that hoard are, however, entirely groundless. The Sultan's treasure is as yet unscunted, the seals which were put to it on Tuesday last not having hitherto been removed.

SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ.

June 5.

Yesterday, in the afternoon, the happy diplomatic *Villeggiatura* of Therapia and Buyukdere was thrown into unexpected commotion. A secretary of the Grand Vizier came up from Constantinople in a steam launch and stopped at every Embassy or Legation, officially communicating the intelligence that the dethroned Sultan, Abdool Aziz, had died by his own hand on that very morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at Cheragan. Of course the news was imparted somewhat hurriedly and in a few words, and the particulars were left to the fertility of the inventive faculties of the public. "The old Sultan," it was said, "has cut his throat with a razor; he has cut it with a pair of long Persian scissors; he has severed his carotid artery with a dagger. No, he has plunged the dagger into his heart." Then, again, of course no one would believe in the suicide. "Abdul Aziz," it was suggested, "was never the man to commit such an act. He was too great a coward to find courage even in despair. It was an evident case of murder. If the Ex-Sultan's throat was cut some body had cut it for him. Domestic murder has at all times been the order of the day in these Eastern communities. The bowstring, the dagger, or the poisoned cup of coffee has invariably been resorted to, to rid the head of the Ottoman dynasty of all the members of his family who could cause him uneasiness. It is old Turkey all over again; only in the present case the murder has been committed with indecent hurry, and the fable of suicide is too clumsy to deceive even the most credulous minds."

Towards evening, however, all these illiberal prejudices respecting the indifference of the Turks to human life were overcome, and the particulars of what seems to have been the real nature of the Cheragan tragedy were made known. Sultan Abdul Aziz appeared to have been so utterly crushed and humbled by the sense of his misfortune as not to recoil from a direct communication with the fortunate relative for whose advancement he had been dethroned. On the day after his deposition (Wednesday), he had written to his nephew congratulating him on his promotion, assuring him of his best wishes, and at the same time asking, as a favour, to be removed from Top Capou in the old Seraglio, where he was first lodged, and conveyed to one of the pavilions of the Palace of Cheragan, which he had himself built, and to the very pavilion which he had destined as a residence for his nephew, Murad Effendi, now Sultan Murad. This latter immediately granted his uncle's request, and the ex-Sultan and his family were taken in boats across the Golden Horn to Cheragan that very evening of Wednesday. Subsequently, I have been told, Abdul Aziz again asked to be transferred across the Bosphorus to the fair Palace of Beylerbey, on the Asiatic side, the very Palace which the Sultan himself lodged his distinguished visitor, the Empress Eugenie, at the time of her Eastern tour at the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. This new request, however, was refused, and the ex-Sultan did not profit by this new evidence of his nephew's liberality. Already throughout Thursday and Friday he had, it is said, given proofs of mental alienation, and on Friday, at the time of the new Sultan's progress to Stamboul, he had addressed some of the men of the guard anchored close to the Palace, asking them why they did not fire on the sacrilegious usurper? He was seen walking restlessly up and down his apartment, took little or no food for two days, and seemed plunged into such depths of savage melancholy, that—as on Saturday he aimed his revolver at one of the sentries at his door—the people of his household deemed it expedient to remove all weapons beyond his reach. Early on Sunday morning he parted with his women at the harem and shut himself up all alone in his apartment, locking and bolting the two doors which separate the *harem* from the *selamlick*, the women from the men's apartment. All was silence till about 10 a.m., when the women, who could see their lord from their windows at his toilet, saw him fall on a sofa; and raising an alarm, succeeded, with the aid of the persons summoned by their cries, in breaking open the doors, when the Sultan was found lying half across the sofa, with his feet on the floor, in a great pool of blood, and with the traces of recent death. He had, it seems, secreted a small but sharp-pointed pair of embroidery scissors with which he was wont to trim his beard, or which he had borrowed from the Valide, his mother, for that avowed purpose; he had with it very diligently cut off his beard close to the skin, leaving only the thick moustache on the upper lip, probably to disarm any suspicion of those who were watching the operation from the harem windows, or possibly to express by that outward sign the sense of his degradation and deposition, and had then deliberately gone to work, endeavouring to cut the veins of both his arms at the elbow, jobbing the scissors with great determination at both arms till he succeeded in severing the ulnar artery of the left arm, inflicting a wound or cut which must needs put an end to his life in ten or 15 minutes. He then allowed himself to bleed to death like an old Roman hero, till he sank exhausted in the posture in which he was found. His face and body were utterly bloodless, his skin white and scrupulously clean, and no bruise or swelling, no trace of a struggle or violence, could anywhere be discovered. At the express request of the Government a professional examination of the body was made one hour later in a guard-room on the ground floor, where it had been removed, attended by native and foreign doctors, about 20 in number, among whom were Dr. Dickson, the physician attached to her Majesty's embassy, and other European surgeons and general practitioners, either belonging to the European Embassies or Legations, or residents in Pera or Galata; and these gentlemen delivered a certificate, now in print signed by all of them, and to the effect that the ex-Sultan had died of wounds or cuts which he alone and no other person could possibly have inflicted. Dr. Dickson came out this morning to Therapia, on a visit to Sir Henry Elliot, and gave the Ambassador a minute account of the circumstances on which the unanimous opinion of himself and his colleagues was founded.

The verdict, therefore, was "*Felo de se*," which did not prevent the burial of the body with solemn pomp at Mahmoud II.'s monument at Stamboul later in the afternoon. I scarcely need advert to the fact that this is the first instance of a Sultan putting an end to his days, as suicide is by no means prevalent among the fatalist Osmanlis. Many, however, are the Sultans who have met with a violent death [illegible] with dagger or poison. Some have been deposed or compelled to resign. Abdul-Aziz thus withdraws from all competition to the Throne he has forfeited, and goes to give in another world his account of the manner in which he has occupied it for nearly 15 years (June 25, 1861, to May 29, 1876.) This is clearly a case in which the *cui predest* rule of evidence will not apply. The new Sultan and his Government do certainly benefit from a death in which they almost as certainly had no hand. Abdul Aziz will give them no trouble, nor ought any uneasiness to arise on the score of the ex-Sultan's son, Youssouff Izzedin Effendi, as, independently of his well deserved unpopularity, that Prince could only be lawfully called to the Throne after the death of Sultan Murad and of Mourad's brothers six in number.

Part of the ex-Sultan's stud of horses are already being sold by auction. It may not be equally easy to dispose of his female establishment, amounting, it is said, to 1,500 persons, between what people improperly call "wives"—for a Sultan never marries—and nurses, slaves, singing and dancing girls, and other attendants. As I was walking yesterday in the neighbourhood of Beikos, across the Bosphorus, on the Asiatic shore, on the road from the kiosk or palace of Tokat, I met two "arabas," or country carts, drawn by oxen, and laden with women of various ranks with children and nurses and negro attendants. My surmise was that these were some of the inmates of the ex-Sultan's harem, for whom a temporary home was provided in the vacant apartments of Tokat till the new Sovereign or his Ministers had time to consider what permanent arrangement could be made for them, in which case other flock of the same birds could find their nest in some of the many other Imperial country homes. Many of the former women of Abdul-Medjid, and even some of those of Mahmoud II., who died in 1839, are still enjoying the pension allowed to them by the Civil List. A widow or cast-off woman of a Sultan has a high value in the matrimonial market among these loyal Turks; those who have borne children to the Sultan are however, debarred from marriage.

It is reckoned that of 200,000,000l.T. constituting the debt of the Ottoman Empire, a sum of 53 000,000l.T has been absorbed by Sultan Abdul-Aziz during the 15 years of his reign. If we reflect that a high 200,000,000l.T. issued at nominal price little more than half was ever actually encashed, and if we take into account the interest at the average rate of 5 per cent. for so many years, we shall easily understand how little of the ill-borrowed money ever found its way into the State Treasury.

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